

THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Memorial Hall
Nov 88 2 noon

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last, she has been the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

VOL. I.

ANDOVER, MASS., JANUARY 20, 1888.

NO. 15

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Summary of Daily News.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

Cold weather and severe storm all over the West. Hereabouts, the promising snow-storm turns into rain, and clears off cold.

A gang of burglars arrested at the South end, Boston—six men and two women.

Express train thrown off the track near Mechanicsville, N. Y., by spreading of the rails; no one seriously hurt.

An express train runs into a freight train on Fort Wayne Road in Pennsylvania, the passengers escaping with few injuries.

Fires: a very destructive one in Indianapolis; a six-story building in Chicago; several buildings in Paw Paw, Mich.; store and house in Pembroke, Me.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

Reports at St. Paul, of terrible suffering and loss of life in Minnesota and Dakota from the cold and stormy weather.

Accidental explosion of giant powder blast in Roxbury, killing one man and fatally injuring two others.

Fires: boot and shoe establishment in Sedalia, Mo., \$80,000; Missouri Pacific round house at Fort Worth, Tex., \$100,000; in Arcade building, Detroit, three firemen seriously injured.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.

The fifth and last of the Globe Theatre Meetings conducted by Dr. Alexander McKenzie.

New bridge crossing the White River at the place of last year's fearful accident satisfactory tested.

Collision of trains near Ottumwa, and three men killed.

Fires: the Church of the Redeemer in Minneapolis, with the thermometer at 30° below zero; in Warren St., New York, \$190,000; paper mill at Manchester, Ct., \$30,000; a Harlem brewery, \$33,000.

MONDAY, JAN. 16.

Western weather reaches the East—4° above zero, blows hard, and so slippery!

Only one railroad wreck reported today—on Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, R. R., near Topeka—only one person killed and twelve injured.

Waltham celebrates its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary; the principal founder of its business was Francis Cabot Lowell, a Phillips Academy boy of 100 years ago, and the poet of the present occasion, William M. Fullerton, a Phillips Academy boy of six years ago.

Speaker Carlisle has a congestive chill at his hotel in Washington.

Fires: type foundry and printing company burned out in Chicago; Kansas City Evening Star office; a theatre in Steubenville, O., an actress perishing in the flames; boiler works in Philadelphia; in a Fall River tenement fatally burning one woman; dwelling houses in New Durham, N. H., and in Waltham and West Hartford, Vt.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Wind ceases, mercury rises, snow falls.

The regular daily railroad wreck today is on the Lake Erie and Western in Ohio; broken rail, cars on fire, one man crushed to death, several persons injured.

Annual reunion of Sons of Vermont, of Franklin Typographical Society, of the Twelfth Regiment, and of the Quincy School graduates, all at Boston.

Fires: in Wingate school-building, Haverhill, children all safely escaping; in High St. leather establishment, Boston, \$10,000; in Fitch's foundry, New Haven, from explosion of kiln; \$40,000; Harris Woolen Co. storehouse, Woonsocket, R. I., \$40,000; house and barn at Raynham; seven houses and three men burned in Mt. Carmel, Pa., woman and child missing—cause, rum at a Hungarian christening; on Great St. James St., Montreal, \$150,000; wholesale grocery store in St. Paul, Minn., \$375,000.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

U. S. Senator Wilson re-elected by Iowa Legislature.

Seven persons drowned while skating on a Texas lake.

Sons of Dartmouth have reunion in Boston; also, 44th Mass. Regiment.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

Another awful blizzard in Dakota.

Resolve for prohibitory amendment to the constitution passes the Massachusetts Legislature, 25 to 8. Republican caucus of members of the House endorses the same, 125 to 3.

Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Bosworth, a well known Baptist minister, formerly settled in Lawrence and Haverhill, dies at Wakefield.

Various News Items.

Less shocking at the first hearing than the fearful railroad accident so near us last week, the terrible storm that swept over the Northwest three days later was far more destructive to life. The reports from such a wide-spread region, with nearly all railroads blockaded, and telegraphs down, came in very slowly, but the number of persons frozen to death can scarcely be less than two hundred. The blizzard came with terrible suddenness, on Wednesday (11th), which was a mild, thawing day, with clear air and south wind—farmers taking advantage of the fine weather to haul wood and hay and go to market. A low, dark, semi-circular cloud in the northwest was almost immediately succeeded by a furious gale and a heavy fall of snow. The mercury fell to 30° below zero, the amount of snow in the air obscured the sun and made the day like night. The roar of the wind was fearful. On the prairies a person could not be seen or a voice heard a few feet away.

The blizzard lasted in many places for forty-eight hours. It seemed at its worst in Dakota, although it was very severe in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin also. Chicago, St. Paul, and other cities suffered inconvenience mainly from the discontinuance of trains, and the hardships of poor people. In Omaha, one man was found frozen near his boarding-house, and two children on their way from school perished. At Sioux City, Iowa, a fire broke out in the centre of the city in the midst of the gale, which was subdued with great difficulty. In Faulkton, Dak., on Thursday, the worst day, the buildings could not be seen from the opposite side of the street. The teachers and scholars in the public schools were unable to leave the school building, and the persons carrying their provisions only went and returned by aid of ropes stretched along the streets. The greatest loss of life was among the farmers and others in the country region who were caught out. At Adrian, Minn., several farmers started from the village for their homes, and are supposed to have been lost, a party of fifty men, protected by felt masks, not having at last accounts found

them. One man in the same place was found dead not a half mile of his home, and a woman who had started out to look for her husband, was frozen within forty feet of her door. Six children of one family in Chester, Minn., who were returning from school, were found lying together with their arms twined about one another. In Beatrice, Neb., an old pioneer was attempting to drive home from the village, when his horses were frightened by the howling blizzard, and he was thrown out and frozen to death. In Mitchell, Dak., a father and son were caught while getting hay for their cattle, the son perishing in the snow, and the father so badly frozen that he will lose both arms. Nine bodies had been brought into Yankton, and seven persons who, if they live, will do so at the expense of their limbs. In Cavour, Dak., a young teacher started home with a boy and girl. The boy wandered off and perished. The teacher protected the little girl in the folds of her dress and made her walk all night. They were alive when found, but terribly frozen. In Gary, Dak., another boy and girl were lost. A party of twenty-five men, accompanied by the mother stricken in search of them. They were found dead, the boy having his sister's hands between his own.

These are only specimens of numerous cases all through the Northwest—farmers, school-teachers, school-children, perishing in the attempt to reach their homes. In Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, the storm was very severe, although fewer lives were lost. The blizzard had by no means spent its force when it reached the Gulf at Galveston, large numbers of cattle and a few ranch-men, having been frozen in Texas, and the Colorado river at Austin frozen six inches thick—the first time on record. At Helena, Montana, the thermometer reached 45° below zero, and at Belgrade, 59° below. From Northern Montana the report is of westerly winds and "prospect of a chinook." We should think a chinook would be welcome all around!

Three additional victims of the Bradford disaster have died during the week, making fourteen in all,—Henry A. Hart of Portland, Geo. B. Wentworth of Dover, and John Madden of Bradford, the latter being one of the men crushed in the tank-house. One or two more are not expected to recover. Judge Carter of Haverhill, before whom a judicial investigation was conducted as to the responsibility for the disaster, acquits the employees of the road of any way of carelessness, but decides that trains should not be allowed to run so fast at that particular spot, with its dangerous surroundings.

There were at least four terrible coasting accidents on Monday. The worst was in Haverhill, where a double-runner loaded with boys going down a steep hill at lightning speed ran into a coal-team. Charles F. Emerson, a man of 33 years old, who was steering, had both legs broken, and died the same night. Six others escaped with broken limbs and other severe injuries. In Jamaica Plain, two boys were badly hurt by the collision of their double-runners with a sleigh. In Somerville, two boys, each ten years old, ran into an oil-tank team. One of them was caught in the wheel and received injuries which will probably prove fatal, the other having his right leg broken. In Middletown, Ct. a boy 12 years old while sliding down College St. on his small sled was run into by a double-ripper and fatally injured.

ORIGINAL
COMMUNICATIONS.

German Student Life

BY CHAS. H. CLARK, PRINCIPAL OF FUNDAMENTAL FREE SCHOOL.

II.

Upon entering the university the student has received a training that is far beyond that received in our high and preparatory schools. Indeed it is in many respects equal to the training given in some of our colleges. As fewer studies are taken up in the gymnasium the student is well grounded in the common branches, in the ancient languages and in mathematics. He then enters the university prepared to intelligently discriminate between the courses. In the university he finds the four faculties, Philosophy, Theology, Medicine and Law. He must now choose his life work and here he enters upon his professional training. Having decided upon the course he will pursue, he is left entire liberty in the choice of studies and of the order in which he will pursue them. There are no examinations until the course is completed and he presents himself as a candidate for a degree, when he is examined thoroughly in all the subjects of the course. He need not take all his lectures at the same university, nor indeed is this often done, but may pass from one university to another. The year is divided into two semesters, and it is quite the custom for students to pass to another university at the end of each semester, or at least to divide the course between two or three universities. The course at the different universities being substantially the same, the student is attracted by the greater reputation of the professor to take his course in a given subject under the most eminent professor in that subject in Germany. Upon matriculation at any university the student receives an *Arbeitsbuch*, a book in which he enters the lectures he proposes to attend. There are blank spaces for the treasurer to sign his receipt of the fees, and for the professors to make certificate at the beginning, middle and end of each semester of the student's attendance on their lectures. In passing from one university to another this book and a dismissal card show the student's progress, and upon his presentation for a degree of his completion of the required branches.

Of the instructors there are three grades. The highest are the *ordinaire* professors who are appointed by the government from three candidates proposed by the special faculty to which they are to belong. These are men who have already raised themselves to positions of eminence by their learning. They are obliged to lecture on certain subjects but may lecture on others if they choose. They receive quite a generous salary from the government in addition to the fees from the students. Next to these come the *extraordinary* professors, who instruct in the same branches, but with a somewhat wider range of choice and at smaller salaries. The lowest grade consists of the *privat-docents*, who are, as the name implies, private teachers. These are young graduates who are ambitious to become professors. They have entire freedom in the choice of subjects, and receive only the fees from the students who attend their lectures. They frequently choose to lecture on the same subjects as the ordinary or extraordinary professors and by greater brilliancy draw away their students. The position of professor being a life position and at a good salary, the older ones become careless, do not keep quite up to the advanced thought, and so the young and ambitious *privat-docents* draw away their hearers. After having made a reputation in this way the *privat-docent* is frequently elected extraordinary professor.

The government of the university is administered by the *Scantus Academicus*, which is made up of the ordinary professors, the chief executive being the Rector, one of their number elected annually. In one or two the chief officer is called chancellor, and is elected for life. The discipline, as already stated, is entrusted to the university court, presided over by a judicial officer, called the Syndic.

After his first semester the *fuchs*, or fox, becomes a *bursch*, or good-fellow.

This term is something like the American collegian's "chum," only of much wider application. He may now receive an invitation to join one of the several *corps*, societies corresponding in some respects to the Greek letter societies of American colleges, but with different aims and purposes. In these societies the truest social life of the German student is seen. They distinguish themselves from each other and from other students by their jaunty little round caps of the bright color peculiar to the corps.

In the late hours of the night the favorite resort of the corps-men, is the *Kneipe*, some semi-private *Bier-halls*, where they engage in various exercises, the most important of which is drinking beer. Here are fought the famous beer duels in which the weapons are *seidels*, or pint glasses of beer, the victor being the one who can in a given time swallow the largest amount. It not unfrequently happens that from thirty to forty of these large glasses of beer are drunk by a single student in the course of an evening. The head is thrown back, and the beer poured down the throat as through a funnel.

It is also between the members of the different corps that those hardly less dangerous duels with swords are fought. Theoretically these duels are prohibited by law, but as a matter of fact they are seldom interfered with. It is very seldom that any serious injury results from them. The victory consists in drawing first blood and the injury is usually a gash on some part of the face. The corps-men take great pride in the scars left by these wounds. It is not at all uncommon to see among them faces completely covered with these scars. The healing of the wound is often retarded that the scar may be more marked. The provocations to these duels are the slightest imaginable, the mere jostling of one on the sidewalk or a taunting word being sufficient to provoke a challenge. It is related that some of Bismarck's first duels were occasioned by a laugh at his personal appearance when he had purposely gotten himself up as a guy to call upon the dean in answer to a summons for some escapade. As he was returning home he was met by four members of the Hanoverian corps, who set up a laugh at his odd appearance. "Are you laughing at me?" he demanded. "Reason enough for that," was the reply. Bismarck, who was not yet a member of a corps, growled out an insolent answer, and was immediately challenged by all four. He accepted, and hastened to the headquarters of the Brunswickers and was by them furnished with the necessary fighting equipments. The Hanoverians admired his pluck, and, wishing to secure so desirable a member, withdrew their challenges, made apologies, declared him no *fuchs*, but a jolly, brave *bursch* and invited him into the Hanoverian corps. The Brunswickers, incensed at his joining another corps, after having been taken under their protection, challenged him one after another, so that before the year was out he had fought twenty duels, coming off victor in every one.

It was the good fortune of the writer to attend a public reception given by the united corps at Berlin to Prof. Mommsen, the distinguished historian of Rome, in celebration of his birthday. Some two thousand students and professors were present. The corps were in full regalia of fancy caps, sashes, decorations and swords. On all social occasions of the German students, beer-drinking is the principal exercise, an exercise in which the distinguished professors keep even pace with the students. Across the hall were ranged long tables, each presided over by a corps leader. There were speeches, and songs and toasts. As the toasts were drunk, at a given signal from the master of ceremonies the swords of the corp leaders at the heads of the tables were flourished aloft in a manner peculiar to the corps, and brought suddenly with a flat stroke upon the table, at which signal the glasses of all were raised high overhead, clashed with those of companions, the contents drained and the glasses brought with a terrible crash upon the table with the peculiar rolling movement of *den Salamander reiben*.

In the life of the German student there is much to interest. The American student sees in it many contrasts with his life at home. Some of the customs seem puerile, but perhaps no more so than

many of ours would seem to the German student. There is, from the nature of the circumstances, a total lack of class feeling, but loyalty to the whole system of universities in a measure takes the place of this. Perhaps that which will strike the observer most forcibly is the chosen application of the student and the greater reliance upon himself. He seems to realize more fully than the American that in this preparation for future activities he is really entering upon the competition that will end only with his natural life. He does not, therefore, regard his work as task-work which it will be a gain to avoid, but makes it his aim to do thorough work in preparing for the struggle of life.

Abbot Academy as Related to the Work of Missions.

BY MISS PHILENA MCKEEN, PRINCIPAL.

Miss McKee's paper read before the Woman's Board of Missions at its anniversary in Boston, Jan. 12, is so full of interesting references to names well-known in Andover—aside from its remarkable showing of Abbot's far-reaching influence for good in foreign lands—that we publish it entire in the place of our usual *Auld lang-syne* reminiscences:

I am sure you will allow me—so far as I may be able in these few minutes—to give a somewhat general survey of her relations to the work so dear to you and us, since the field is one, and since, though there are diversities of operations, it is the same God which worketh all in all."

The Constitution adopted by the Fathers of Abbot Academy makes very clear the spirit in which the school was projected and the object for which it was founded. It states:

"The primary objects to be aimed at in this school shall ever be to regulate the tempers, to improve the taste, to discipline and enlarge the minds and form the morals of the youth who may be members of it. To form the immortal mind to habits suited to an immortal being and to instil principles of conduct and form the character for an immortal destiny, shall be subordinate to no other care."

We are not surprised to learn that, among the eager girls who assembled upon that bright May morning—the birthday of Abbot Academy—was her first missionary. Although it was almost sixty years ago, a classmate writes, "How vividly do I recall her: what a face she had! full of sweet sensibility where waves of feeling chased each other like the lights and shadows on those mountains opposite my window. Everything about her betokened a peculiarly fine grain in her make-up. Quietly from her brother's parsonage in the West Parish, Henrietta Jackson came and went, her face flushed with the exercise of her long walk."

Later, as the wife of Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, she crossed the seas to constrain Greeks and Armenians, as she might, to the love of God.

Mrs. Seraphina Hayes Everett was Abbot's next missionary to Constantinople, where her useful life was largely devoted to the Girls' School, afterward so well known through Miss West.

More recently, Miss Martha J. Gleason and Miss Olive N. Twitchell have been working from house to house in that great city, as they had opportunity, and Miss Clara H. Hamlin has well met the chief responsibility in the Girls' School at Scutari and is now home for a well earned vacation.

Mrs. Henrietta Hamlin Washburn, wife of the President of Robert College, and Mrs. Lilian Waters Grosvenor, wife of a Professor in the same college, are having an elevating influence, not less potent than that of their missionary sisters there.

Three of our missionaries to Turkey were residents of Andover. They were Mrs. Sarah Wardwell Beebe, who, after five years of cheerful service, died at Marash; Mrs. Martha Tracy Livingston, who gave ten earnest years to Sivas and came home on account of her husband's ill health, and her sister Miss Rebecca Tracy.

Mrs. Amelia Gould Fuller labored at Aintah, where she was followed by Miss Harriet N. Childs. Mrs. Martha Williams Sherman went to Jerusalem.

Miss Sarah Ford, under the Presbyterian Board, went to Sidon, where her parents and brother had spent many years for Christ. Alice M. Bird, daughter of a well-known missionary family upon Mount

Lebanon, is now working with her husband, Rev. William Greenlee, an English missionary to Zahleh, Syria.

A group of Abbot's daughters are in Japan. Maria M. Gove is the true helpmeet of her husband Dr. Berry, in his efforts for the sick and in wise schemes for hospitals and training-schools for nurses. Miss Ellen Emerson Cary and Mrs. Isabella Wilson Pettee, lately reinforced by Mrs. Jane Pearson Stanford, are doing with their might what their hands find to do in the house, or school, or by the wayside, working shoulder to shoulder with their husbands for the great transformation which is going on in Japan.

Mrs. Emma Wilder Gutterson, born upon missionary ground in South Africa, has transferred her strength and special sympathy to her husband's field in India. Mrs. Emily True de Riemer spent ten useful years in Ceylon. Mrs. Frances Lewis Scudder and her husband Dr. Henry M. Scudder, labored twenty years in Madras and vicinity. Mrs. Caroline Plimpton Adams went to Prague.

In the Sandwich Islands, Abbot Academy has been represented by Mrs. Lois Hoyt Johnson, who survived her husband in missionary work there, and Mrs. Martha Cooley Jones, whose husband, Rev. Thomas Jones, was a missionary of the Church of England. Under the Presbyterian Board, Mrs. Harriet Gibson Heron, with her husband is in Corea, where her love for God and her neighbor have been severely tested and grandly proved. When the cholera was raging in the city, many of its victims were brought to Dr. Heron's gate to await his attendance. In his absence, the young wife used to go out and administer the remedies of which she had knowledge, and comfort the dying as she might. Miss Charlotte M. Adams was suddenly called to her reward, before entering upon her work in Syria to which she was under appointment to the Presbyterian Board.

We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of laying some claim upon Mrs. Sarah Foster Rhea, the ardent missionary to the Nestorians, since she was once a beloved teacher in Abbot Academy. The name and work of the lamented Elizabeth R. Beach, once a pupil and afterward a teacher in Abbot Academy, are familiar to us all. While she was at home resting from her arduous labors in Paris, Rev. W. W. Newell, in behalf of the McAll mission wrote her, "Be assured that in our hearts your name is written first of all the dear Americans who have so nobly helped the mission. What a signal blessing of God, that the effort of one frail girl, directed by one busy pastor, should have become that of a nation! It is most true that you planted the great tree which yields such goodly fruit."

Two who were natives of Andover and pupils at Abbot, went as missionaries to the Indians. Mrs. Mary Frye Willey lived a most self-denying, but happy life among the Indians at Dwight, Indian Territory, and Mrs. Phebe Jaquith Woodbridge went to the Ojibways at La Pointe, Lake Superior. Miss Anna W. Bumstead has recently returned from foreign work in the Huguenot Seminary at Wellington, Cape Colony, to which she gave herself in His Name, though not under the direction of any Missionary Board.

It is our constant endeavor to lead our pupils to entire consecration to Christ, asking, "What wilt thou have me to do?" without limitation of time, place or kind of work. That their love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and all judgment, at the opening of school one morning every week, we take time to hear religious intelligence, gathered from various home and foreign fields and given by pupils. The missionary prayer-meeting, held one evening in the month, is conducted by the young ladies and is of great interest. We are much helped by old scholars who write us of the lights and shades in the different lands to which they have gone and make us dwell wistfully upon the picture and the grand opportunity which it opens.

Living in Andover we are greatly favored by frequent visits from returned missionaries, whose looks and words make us believe that even in the hardships incident to their chosen life, they really find that His yoke is easy and His burden is light.

With the returns of Christmas, it is pleasant to the young ladies to prepare what we call our "Christ gift" and send

it to Him through the hands of old scholars in missionary fields who make it minister to His poor. A year ago, we sent a box of unfinished work, with materials and many other useful things, to Miss Olive Twitchell, in Constantinople, and our recent "Christ gift" went to Hampton, Virginia, where four of our former pupils are working. Misses Julia Rockwell, Mary Ripley and Mary Gorton are teaching in the Indian Department, and Miss Elizabeth Swift as a trained nurse has a responsible charge in the Hospital.

Many of our pupils have done any many are still doing, self-denying work in home missionary service and in the schools for colored people in the south. Our weekly Sabbath offering, made at evening prayers, is divided among the American Board and the American Missionary Association. The weekly contributions are small, but the aggregate has amounted to several thousands of dollars and, better still, they have tended to form many young persons to a habit of regular Christian giving. We have been entrusted with many missionary daughters, whose presence has been a blessing to the school. The Lindleys, the Grouts, the Wilders, the Pixleys, the Hardings, the Blodgetts, the Hamlins, the Wrights, the Byingtons, the Blisses, the Fords, the Birds, the Schaufliers, the Baldwins and the Williamses have placed their children at Abbot and, thereby, have fostered a missionary spirit in many, where, otherwise it might not have been. We wish the record of Abbot Academy in relation to missionary work were better, but we thank the Lord of the harvest for what He has done through this instrumentality and humbly and gratefully commit both the past and the future to Him who can multiply the seed sown and the leaves broken for the multitudes till they shall all eat and be filled.

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

The Circleers will find a column of children's sayings on page 6.

My Trip across the Atlantic.

Saturday morning, April 2, 1887, I started from England to America. The weather was very stormy, so our voyage was not pleasant. We did not take any food as we intended to buy on the vessel. They found our food, such as it was, but we managed to live. Two sea-gulls followed us from Liverpool to Boston, and we saw a whale that tried to tip the vessel. But he did not succeed, because a great wave came and washed it over. We were fifteen days coming. The steamer on which we came was called the Roman. We arrived at Boston Harbor Saturday morning, and stayed there till night, then we started for Andover. We arrived at our stopping place at eleven o'clock at night, very tired. REBECCA W. Scotland District.

My Horse.

My horse's name is Billy. I will tell you about him. He is a good fellow. I can harness him alone. I give him an apple once in a while, and he will take my hand into his mouth, but he will not bite it. He will let me get on his back and ride when I want to.

Well, one night James wanted me to take my horse, and he would take his horse, and go with him, after his cows on horseback. We went up to Mrs. Abbott's to give our horses a drink. Just as we were coming out of the yard James got thrown off his horse's back, and the horse walked a little way off; but we caught him again, and James got on his back again, and we got the cows home all right. I have had other rides since then, but I have not got into any trouble. WALTER B. Scotland District.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Are Farmers Prospering?

A Farmers' Club in Maine not long ago took up this question, which is a very practical one and would do well for discussion in our own Club, when its present excellent list of topics is exhausted: "Are our farmers prospering at the present time?" One speaker tried to prove the negative, claiming that a farm would not sell now for as much as it would have done in 1867. The decided weight of opinion however was on the other side, most of the members asserting that farmers are enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. One speaker is quoted as saying: "I have lived in this town thirty-eight years, and farming has been my business, and today I know every one in this community, and the farmers have been improving their condition all this time." The fact that the man could not get as much for his farm as he could have done twenty years ago is not a proper factor in the argument. All prices are different from the war-times, and the years succeeding. Of course, he could not sell his farm or its products as high as then, neither would he have to pay so much by a long shot, for the labor he needs on the farm or for the grain he feeds to his stock. Happy the man who has "a little farm, well tilled," who is contented to stay upon it and surely, though slowly, get a good living out of it.

Sorghum Sugar a Success.

The manufacture of sugar from sorghum is a practical success. It is bound to open up a new industry. Many branches of farming that are now over-crowded can go into the sorghum sugar business, thus relieving over production in other lines at a profit to the whole country. This will retain in the country the 100 millions of dollars that are now annually sent abroad to purchase our sugar supply, a sum that will be doubled in 25 years at the present rate of development. The practical success of sugar manufacture at Fort Scott, Kansas, is beyond question. Capital is ready and eager to go into the new business. Hundreds of factories would be started if competent managers could be secured. For lack of competent managers, many mistakes will be made, as farmers and capitalists will rush into the business without knowing how it ought to be conducted. Congress may build factories in some of the states for the purpose of educating men to manage this new business. I am satisfied that south of 39 degrees of latitude, sorghum mills will be as common as flour mills, for they do not cost any more, for \$25,000 to \$30,000 will build a mill capable of making from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of sugar from sorghum daily. This is a promising work for the experiment stations to take hold of. The chemistry of sugar should be taught in all the colleges and stations.—Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Western Cattle Trade.

The annual review of the live stock trade in Chicago is an interesting exhibit of what was received at that one point in a single year: 2,378,000 cattle, 65,500 calves, 5,460,000 hogs, 1,362,396 sheep. The receipts of cattle, calves, sheep, horses, were the heaviest on record. Compared with 1886 the receipts show an increase of 415,000 cattle, 15,000 calves, 254,000 sheep, 18,000 horses, and a decrease of 1,180,000 hogs.

The average prices for cattle were 50 to 60 cents per hundred lower; hogs average \$1 lower, sheep about 25 cents lower. The total receipts of Texas and Indian cattle were 485,500, being 164,088 more than received in 1886, and 127,000 more than were received in 1884, which was previous to the year for Texas cattle receipts.

In addition, fully 20,000 Texas calves arrived. Receipts of the western range cattle were 261,200, being 21,000 more than in 1886, the largest on record by about 30,000 head. Texas and western range cattle prices were about 50 cents to 75 cents lower than in 1886. The highest prices were: Fairly cattle, \$6.50; best hogs, \$6.12 1-2; best sheep, \$6. Good cattle sold lowest in June and July, common cattle in November; hogs lowest in November; sheep lowest in August.

HOUSE AND HOME.

Down East Pumpkin Pie.

A family who had migrated to town from way Down East secured my valuable services as "help" one winter, and my knowledge thereby gained of real old fashioned cooking has "helped" me since in a hundred ways. We used Pumpkins—the real Jack-a-Lantern kind—and prepared enough to last several weeks. This will keep well in the modern glass can with frequent scaldings in a hot bath. We had to dry it if it "got ahead" of us. We made only one or two pies at a time, as they should be eaten hot from the oven like a pudding. Chop the "vegetable" in sections—peel it if you can—and boil all day, stirring often till it is dry and brown. I used to stew it till soft and then peel it and replace in the kettle to finish. For one large or two small modern pies allow three cooking spoonfuls, heaping, of hot pumpkin, one teaspoon of ginger, a little salt, one spoonful of molasses, and one half cup of brown, or a little more of crushed maple sugar, one table spoon of flour stirred smooth in a little milk. Beat this all together well till light. Add gradually one and one half pints of boiling milk. We could not have all the cream or butter we wanted as it was war time, but "the pies will bear all of either you dare to use. Better use plates enough. They are not good if filled too thick, like a squash pie, as they require a brisk baking to make them light—a slow oven ruins them. When they rise up in the middle, they are done. Carrots were sometimes used in the same fashion in that far away "East-ward."

Andover.

Hard and Soft Water in Cooking.

All cooks do not understand the different effects produced by hard and soft water in cooking meat and vegetables. Peas and beans cooked in hard water, containing lime or gypsum, will not boil tender, because these substances harden vegetable casein. Many vegetables, as onions, boil nearly tasteless in soft water, because all the flavor is boiled out. The addition of salt often checks this, as in the case of onions, causing the vegetables to retain the peculiar flavoring principles, besides such nutritious matter as might be lost in soft water. For extracting the juice of meat to make a broth or soup, soft water, unsalted and cold at first, is best for it much more readily penetrates the tissue; but for boiling where the juices should be retained, hard water or soft water salted is preferable, and the meat should be put in while the water is boiling, so as to seal up the pores at once.—Journal of Chemistry.

Old Stockings.

A correspondent of *Good Housekeeping* tells housekeepers what to do with them. We think our Circle children would like this plan of reconstructing the Christmas stockings so as to increase its holding capacity:

Most everybody has old stockings of white and colors and do not know what to do with them. I find them very nice to clean paint and windows and picture glasses. They are the nicest of dusters. If they are long-top, cut off at the ankle and cut up the back seam, and you will find you have a nice large piece of soft goods; now take three pair of the pieces and sew them together lengthwise, then join them at the ankle part and you will have a nice large stocking towel, as I call them, and you will be delighted to find how much nicer they are to clean with than old muslin rags. If the stockings are colored they make nice bags to put paper in. Treat them in the same way as above, only make in bag form. You can have one for dusters and another for paper that comes around the groceries, so nothing need be thrown on the floor; they also make nice bags to hold stockings which need mending.

"Constant Reader" is informed that to preserve fruit there is nothing superior to a high fence garnished with broken glass bottles. Some persons, however, still think the bulldog method preferable.—*Lowell Courier*.

"Ikey" said Oliver Sweatt to his only son at dinner the other day, "what have you in the shape of pie?" "Pie plates," promptly responded Ikey.—*Stoughton Courier*.

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F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Your medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice; especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used in great quantities by my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."

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ANDOVER, MASS.

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All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: German Student Life, by Principal Clark; Abbot Academy as related to the work of Missions, by Miss McKeen.

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE: My Trip across the Atlantic; My Horse.

FARMERS' COLUMN: Are farmers prospering?; Sorghum Sugar; Western Cattle Trade.

HOUSE AND HOME: Down-east Pumpkin Pie; Hard and Soft Water in Cooking; Old Stockings, etc.

POETRY: Four.

SELECTIONS: How John and Daisy paid the debts; What the Children say.

BOOKS AND READING: Memorial Hall List; Wide Awake; Our little Men and Women; Pansy.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST: The Churches; The Prohibition Question, by Professor Tucker.

We are sure that very many of our readers will join us in thanking Miss McKeen for allowing the publication of her interesting historical paper on the past students of Abbot Academy who have gone abroad as missionary teachers. Nor are such the only ones who have aided in the cause of Christian education. We have learned with interest that the wife of Mr. William Hilton, whose munificent bequest to the Academy, just announced, has rejoiced all its friends, was herself a pupil of the institution while living more than forty years ago with her aunt, Mrs. Richardson, just now deceased. This legacy, it is hoped, will be available at an early date as a welcome addition to the building fund of the Academy. It is understood that the pledges hitherto made to this fund will be called for soon, in preparation for beginning the construction of one of the new buildings when the building season opens. Although we do not speak by authority, we presume that other pledges will be gratefully received, until the required amount is secured and the beautiful plans of the architect are transferred from paper to the waiting grounds on School Street.

Station Agent Marland is presenting his patrons with a time table prepared for Andover people at the TOWNSMAN office. It has been our aim to make it full and correct, and trust it will be acceptable to the travelling public, which nowadays includes everybody.

We send our paper this week without pasting together the two sheets. This is done as a trial at the request of several friends who complain of the trouble in folding the pasted sheet. The Herald and other leading papers send out their issues not pasted; and other equally popular journals paste their sheets. We cannot see just how we are to find out which way is preferred by our readers but trust that if they have any decided preference they will in some way make it known.

Subscribers to the TOWNSMAN are reminded that their subscriptions are now due in accordance with the terms of the original circular.

The meeting called by Mr. Bradley in his last week's article on the Evening Drawing School was not held on Monday evening, on account of the inclement weather, and of other public meetings at the same time, but will be held next Monday evening. The practical usefulness of this enterprise ought to enlist the attendance and the attention of all who are interested in the boys and young men of our community.

ANDOVER NEWS.

To the Editor of the Townsman:

DEAR SIR: The condition of our sidewalks for the past week has caused many to exclaim, "Why don't the town do something to make our sidewalks decent?" The town can not do everything at once, as it does not have an unlimited supply of money at its disposal, so the next best thing to be done is for each resident to take a little care of their own part of the walks, thus securing safety to pedestrians, with very little trouble to themselves, and no expense. I would like to suggest that each resident make a rule of putting ashes on the walks abutting their property, if that be done all the way up and down the Maine Street, then, people can use the side walks and not be obliged to walk in the middle of the street, which makes it very hard for drivers to avoid accidents, some one may yet be knocked down by a horse without it being any fault of the driver. Let us all do our part toward making the Main Street more agreeable for pedestrians as well as those driving.

Although the evening was a severe one, about sixty persons attended the special meeting of the Farmers' Club last evening, called to discuss in an informal manner the Water question. John L. Smith opened the subject, and spoke afterwards in reply to inquiries, arguing strongly for the necessity and desirableness of a public water supply. Taking the highest estimate of the Engineers, \$100,000, which that Board had considered a liberal one, and not counting any income from the use of the water, he asserted that the rate of taxation would not be increased more than \$2.00 a thousand. Mr. Lincoln opposed the supply on the ground that it was an unnecessary expenditure, declaring that those only ought to bear the expense of the system who wished to use it. Mr. Draper thought there should be another committee to go over the ground of investigation and estimates, before any action was taken. Mr. Johnson presented some reasons for preferring the drive-well plan, as cheaper and better. Messrs. Wilbur, Saunders, Wardwell, and Hayward, also spoke. The meeting was adjourned *sine die* at 10 o'clock. The discussion was an interesting and useful one—barring perhaps the unnecessary reference to topics not connected with the question, as the management of the highways, unequal assessments, and Mr. Wardwell's proposition that the town keep on hand a supply of gunpowder in readiness as a last resort in case of a great conflagration like that of Boston in 1872!

The entertainment at Phillips Academy Hall, Friday evening last, was a very satisfactory one, and was appreciated by a pleasant audience, in spite of the inclement weather and other public gatherings on the same evening. Miss Drew sang with much promise and feeling four contralto pieces, and showed the advantages of the careful training she had received. If this was, as reported, her first formal singing in public, it was encouraging both to herself and to her friends. The veteran elocutionist, Mr. Murdoch read his selections with the refinement, the restraint, the sympathy of a true artist, who hides himself behind his author, and whose only aim is to interpret nobly the best thoughts to the best appreciation. After the entertainment Prof. Churchill gave a reception at his house to Mr. Murdoch, Miss Drew and a few friends. It was a notable evening, and recalled the evening when Matthew Arnold lectured in the same place. The new lighting makes the great hall very attractive.

Mr. County Treasurer Jenkins sends us his annual statement of receipts and expenditures for 1887. The receipts, exclusive of the amount on hand at the beginning of the year, are in round numbers \$375,000; the expenditures, \$390,000. There is cash in the Treasury, \$137,000. There is a county debt of \$200,000, incurred from 1868 to 1886 in building bridges, jails, court house etc., but only \$125,000 of this due the current year.

Rev. Dr. H. N. Barnum, of Harpoon, Eastern Turkey, addressed the Society of Inquiry at Bartlet Chapel last evening on Mohammedanism. Dr. B. joined that Society here thirty-five years ago.

Pray furnishes barges for the Senior class of Phillips Academy for their sleigh ride to Lowell tonight.

The third class of Punched enjoyed a sleigh ride and pleasant evening at Mr. B. H. Farnum's last night, by invitation of Miss Laura Farnum. S. G. Bean furnished the conveyance and it was a handsome turnout.

Mr. Geo. A. Brown is confined to his house with a severe cold.

One of our oldest residents died on Tuesday, Mrs. Lucetta Richardson, widow of Mr. Warren Richardson, who will be remembered by older citizens as the partner of Mr. John Smith in the manufacture of machinery at Frye Village. Mrs. Richardson was the daughter of Jabez and Esther (Humphrey) Ward, of Athol in this state where she was born Jan. 15, 1799, having thus just completed her eighty-ninth year. She was married to Mr. Richardson in 1822, and came to Andover with him, from Plymouth in 1824. Mr. Richardson died here in 1829, at the age of, thirty-five, and Mrs. Richardson has lived in the house built by her husband in Frye Village the year previous to his death, until within a few months. Mrs. Richardson united with the South church in Andover in April, 1828, and through all these sixty years, until incapacitated by the infirmities of age, was a devout and faithful attendant upon public worship, as she was a consistent witness to her faith in daily life. Mrs. Richardson was the sister of Mrs. Peter Smith, and the aunt of Mrs. William Hilton and of Mrs. Geo. H. Torr, the latter of whom was her adopted daughter. She was buried from Mr. Torr's residence to-day at 1 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Blair conducting the service.

Mr. John O'Regan whose death is recorded elsewhere has been a well-known and useful citizen of our town for over half a century, having as a young man worked in the construction of the original Andover and Wilmington Railroad. He was buried yesterday in Lawrence.

Miss Katherine A. Dennison, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Dennison, and sister of Mr. Joseph A. Dennison, whose health has been declining for a long time, died of consumption on Saturday evening last, and was buried from the church of St. Augustine on Monday. Father Moriarty of Lawrence officiating.

At the annual parish meeting of the Free church, held on Monday evening last, Wm. C. Donald, moderator, James Spence was chosen Clerk for the ensuing year; David Middleton, Treasurer; John W. Bell, Auditor; and S. H. Harnden, Sexton, Collector, and Pew-letter.

The parish meeting of Christ church, held on Monday evening, voted to accept the resignation of Rev. Leverett Bradley and to extend a call to Rev. Frederick Palmer of Jenkintown, Pa.

The trial of McEvoy, whose liquor was seized by Chief Cheever, has been postponed to Jan. 28. Curran and Joyce have appealed their case to the Superior Court on technical points. It seems to be hard work to stop outside parties from selling liquor in Andover, but our Chief of police will have the sympathy of the best part of the community in his endeavors—let him "keep at it."

Two serious falls on the ice have occurred this week. Mrs. Nancy M. Tyler fell upon the sidewalk on Chestnut St., on Tuesday, causing a dislocation of the hip-joint, and also a fracture of the hip-bone. Mrs. Peter Robinson the next day fell on Pearson St., fracturing her left fore-arm. Both patients are under the care of Dr. Abbott, and both are doing well.

Edward Clark, who has been quite sick with typhoid fever, is getting along comfortably.

Prof. C. S. Campbell, principal of McCollom Institute, Mt. Vernon, N. H., was in town on Thursday, returning from the Dartmouth reunion in Boston.

Prof. Fairchild of Doane College, Nebraska, is visiting his brother-in-law, Rev. C. C. Starbuck.

The Ex. Committee of the Andover Union Y. P. S. C. E. at a meeting last Friday night decided to hold a union meeting Feb. 23, with the society at Ballardvale. Interesting papers will be given and a social gathering enjoyed.

Mr. David Shaw's house will be ready for him about Feb. 1. Slaughter Bros. of Lawrence are now doing the painting and papering.

Miss Mary Ripley is visiting friends at New Haven, Conn.

Rev. J. W. Haley, formerly of Andover, has just commenced in the Lowell Fox Populi his eighth year of notes on the current Sunday-school lessons, and an editorial in the Fox calls attention to his long and useful connection with its columns.

Mr. Moses Milnes who has been spending most of the winter in England returned on Wednesday of this week.

District Deputy Leader Geo. A. Parker, and suite of this town, will install the officers of the Essex Council of the Home Circle at Lawrence next Tuesday evening.

The fine sleighing on Main St. last Saturday afternoon brought out many of our fast horses who seemed to enjoy the trotting as much as their drivers. We wish there might be found some place for the sport, where there is less passing and consequently less danger to the public.

Mr. Geo. Ripley has been re-elected one of the directors of the Railroad Bank in Lowell.

Last Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Jenkins had a very pleasant family gathering at their home on Punchard Avenue. They had been married five years and relatives in and out of town made it the occasion of one of those hand-shaking and well-wishing times that have so much to do in the moulding of our happiest home life.

Our report of the installation of the officers of Lincoln Lodge, A.O.U.W. at G.A.R. hall Monday evening the 9th was crowded out last week. District Deputy Horton and suite of Newburyport performed the ceremony which was witnessed by a large gathering of friends of the order. Members of the society gave a most interesting entertainment after the installation, and during the evening a bountiful supper was served.

The blotters of the Insurance Company this season are quite a change from previous years, having a pad printed in a new design to which is attached three blotters to be torn off as they pass their usefulness.

Major C. F. Stinson and wife of Mt. Vernon, N. H. are visiting friends in town. They came in the old-fashioned way by "horse and sleigh," but meeting a snow storm at Lowell, they concluded the Boston and Maine Railroad a better mode of conveyance.

Dr. and Mrs. Garland of Boston celebrated their wooden wedding at their home in that city Monday evening. Many friends were present from this town.

Prof. Harris has been heard from on his southward journey at Savannah, where he preached last Sabbath.

Mr. C. M. Josselyn of Haverhill, a son-in-law of Henry O. Burnham, has moved into Wilbur's block, and is to be a book-keeper in Tyler's Rubber Works.

The second entertainment of the Burns Club was given in the Village School-room last Saturday evening. There was a very large attendance, every seat being occupied. Promptly at 7.45 the concert commenced with selections by the Orchestra. Later on in the evening the Orchestra gave some Scotch selections which were very well rendered and highly appreciated by the audience. Next followed a Quartette, "We rock away," by Messrs. Stuart, Scott, Leslie and Anderson which was sung with good taste and expression.

Misses L. Wanless and Kate McCrossen sung in good style, the former receiving a well merited encore.

The comic singing of Messrs. Porter, Yule and McKimmon was enjoyed by the audience, each being encored.

Antoine Saunders' recitation of "Young Lochinvar" was all that could be desired. Miss Alice Coutts recited her piece in a manner which surprised almost every one present. Mr. John Saunders gave characteristic recitations from Shakespeare's "Othello" in his usual good style. The violin duet by Messrs. J. A. Smart and R. Jamieson was very well rendered and well received by the audience. The Quartette "March of the Men of Harlech" by Messrs. Stuart, Scott, Leslie and Anderson brought the concert to a close.

Frye Village.

The meeting of the West Parish Juvenile Missionary Society met in the house of Mr. Anthony Ward, last Saturday afternoon and commenced the year's work in sewing. There was a good attendance. Mrs. Harford, late of the Syrian Mission, was present and spoke of the work going on in that country. She was listened to very attentively and at the close promised to send each of the members a small sample of the bread which the natives use there.

Mr. B. F. Holt cut and housed the ice on Mr. Poor's pond, Saturday last.

The services in the Hall were conducted by Mr. Buck of the Seminary, who took for his subject, "Search the Scriptures." There was a good attendance.

The valuable Newfoundland dog belonging to James Hayes has been poisoned by some one. This is the third dog in this vicinity which has been disposed of in this manner.

An entertainment will be given in the Osgood schoolhouse Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, for the benefit of the Sunday school of the district.

Messrs. Bailey and Bancroft have just felled a tree in the chestnut woods belonging to the estate of Mrs. Sylvester Abbott, that exceeds anything. Mr. Bancroft says, he ever handled. The butt measured 4 ft. 2 in. in diameter. The first log, 18 feet long, is for the manufacture of Craighead & Kintz; the second cut, 18 ft. is from 30 to 35 inches in diameter. The age of the tree cannot be precisely determined, but it is certainly a genuine "chestnut," in the exact modern use of the word!

The Engine Company has the American orchestra of Lowell to furnish music for their ball to-night and a most attractive programme is announced for the one hour concert from 8 till 9.

BALLARDVALE

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BALLARDVALE TO BOSTON. A.M. 6:55; 7:51; 11:15. P.M. 12:34; 2:14; 3:23; 4:30; 5:55; 7:17; 9:44. Sunday: A.M. 8:38. P.M. 12:25; 5:58.

BALLARDVALE TO LOWELL. 7:51; 9:57; 10:40; 11:15. P.M. 12:34; 1:45; 2:40; 3:23; 4:30; 5:55; 7:17; 9:44. Sunday: A.M. 8:38. P.M. 12:25; 5:58.

BALLARDVALE TO LAWRENCE. A.M. 6:57; 7:28; 8:18; 8:55; 10:19; 11:25. P.M. 12:48; 1:18; 3:37; 4:50; 5:40; 6:45; 7:26; 7:48. Sunday: A.M. 9:01. P.M. 6:08; 8:00.

BOSTON TO BALLARDVALE. A.M. 6:00; 7:30; 9:30; 10:25. P.M. 12:02; 2:30; 4:02; 5:00; 6:00; 6:35; 7:00; 11:00. Sunday: A.M. 8:00. P.M. 5:00; 7:00.

LOWELL TO BALLARDVALE. A.M. 7:10; 7:55; 8:30; 11:00. P.M. 1:00; 3:00; 4:00; 5:10; 6:15; 6:55; 11:10. Sunday: A.M. 8:20; P.M. 5:40; 7:30.

LAWRENCE TO BALLARDVALE. A.M. 6:40; 7:30; 9:40; 10:20; 11:00. P.M. 12:17; 1:10; 2:00; 2:50; 3:40; 4:15; 5:40; 7:05 from So. Low.; 9:30. Sunday: A.M. 8:15. P.M. 12:10; 5:35.

BALLARDVALE POST-OFFICE.

C. H. Marland, P.M.

MAILS CLOSE: For Boston, South, and West: A.M. 11:00; P.M. 5:30; For East and North, A.M. 8:30; P.M. 4:00.

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OFFICE HOURS: A.M. 6:45 to P.M. 8:00. Sundays: A.M. 8:00 to 9:00; P.M. 5:30 to 6:15.

Mr. Winslow Goodwin is the authorized agent of the TOWNSMAN in Ballardvale.

The dime craze, i.e. the practice of saving every ten cent piece taken in making change, is quite popular among the young people just now and initiated business men are giving them substantial encouragement, sometimes to the temporary disadvantage of the afflicted ones. A well known merchant lately gave an assistant her entire week's pay in silver ten cent pieces.

Mr. Marth's sermon was from Matt. 13:14. Mr. Bowker preached from 1 Tim. 4:3.

Several from here attended a concert conducted by Prof. J. Avison Baker at St. Paul's church in Lowell, Tuesday evening.

Mr. Louis Schneider is getting his greenhouse in readiness for early vegetables and plants.

Next Wednesday evening, Rev. Brooke Herford, pastor of the Arlington Street Unitarian church, Boston, will deliver his lecture "America thro' an Englishman's Spectacles" as the seventh number in the Bradlee Course. He is, perhaps it is unnecessary to state, among the most eloquent and learned of Boston's preachers and as a native and late resident of London his opinion of our country must be interesting.

Miss Mary Hollingworth has left town for the winter. She is stopping for a time at Mr. Frank C. Phelps's in West Andover.

Mr. Frank Tiech was in town Sunday.

About twenty young friends of Arthur Shattuck gave him a pleasant surprise party Tuesday evening at his father's house.

Mr. H. H. Hayward commenced cutting ice Monday. It is of good quality and about ten inches thick.

A curious change of a word occurred last week in our notice of the Temple Quartette Concert, where Miss Hale was "alluded as worthy to be called an elocutionist"—which makes better sense than "entertainment," as the types had it.

Mrs. W. J. Shaden and Miss Florence S. Martin attended the Lynn district meeting of the W. F. M. Society of the M. E. church at Reading, Tuesday, as delegates from the Ballardvale auxiliary.

Mr. James McAvoy has moved into the house owned by him and lately occupied by Mrs. Sadler, on Oak St. His old house has been rented to Mr. John F. O'Neill, formerly of North Andover.

James Hudson has left Caffrey's barber shop. The vacancy has been filled by "Jim" Caffrey.

A question of the hour: "Who is going to take you?"

NORTH ANDOVER.

NORTH ANDOVER STATION, B. & M. R. R.

Geo. S. Spence, Agent.

TRAINS LEAVE FOR BOSTON. A. M. 7.30, 8.21, 9.33, 10.57. P. M. 12.14, 3.06, 4.02, 5.27, 6.56, 9.21. SUNDAY. A. M. 8.13, 11.57. P. M. 4.19, 5.36, 7.37.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR NORTH ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00, 7.30, 9.30, 12.02. P. M. 2.15, 3.20, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 11.00, P. M. SUNDAY. A. M. 8.00. P. M. 6.00, 7.00.

NO. A. TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.30, 8.21, 9.33, 10.57. P. M. 12.14, 3.06, 4.02, 5.27, 6.56, 7.00, 9.21. SUNDAY. A. M. 8.13, 11.57. P. M. 4.19, 5.36, 8.37.

LOWELL TO NO. A. A. M. 7.10, 7.35. P. M. 12.15, 3.00, 3.40, 5.10, 6.15, 11.10. SUNDAY. A. M. 8.20. P. M. 7.30.

NO. A. TO NO. LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.30, 7.55, 8.21, 9.22, 9.33, 10.57, 11.57. P. M. 12.14, 12.30, 3.06, 4.02, 5.27, 6.56, 7.00, 9.21. SUNDAY. A. M. 8.13, 11.57. P. M. 4.19, 5.36, 8.37.

NO. A. TO NO. LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.55, 9.22, 11.57. P. M. 12.30, 4.02, 5.27, 6.56, 9.21. SUNDAY. A. M. 11.57. P. M. 5.36.

NO. LAWRENCE TO NO. A. A. M. 7.41, 7.50, 8.25, P. M. 1.00, 3.45, 5.50, 11.55. SUNDAY. A. M. P. M. 8.17.

NO. A. TO SALEM. A. M. 7.48, 8.33. P. M. 1.07, 5.58. SALEM TO NO. A. A. M. 7.00, 11.32. P. M. 4.48, 6.00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 8.37. P. M. 1.05, 4.18, 5.58. SUNDAY. 7.00 P. M.

NO. A. TO HAVERHILL. A. M. 12.02, 7.15, 7.58, 8.37, 10.37. P. M. 1.05, 3.12, 3.55, 4.18, 5.58, 7.00, 8.00. SUNDAY. A. M. 9.18. P. M. 7.00, 8.25.

HAVERHILL TO NO. A. A. M. 7.17, 8.10, 9.10, 9.22, 10.45, 11.45. P. M. 12.02, 2.54, 3.50, 5.15, 6.45, 9.10. SUNDAY. A. M. 8.00, 11.45. P. M. 4.08, 6.25, 7.25.

POST-OFFICE, NORTH ANDOVER.

Isaac F. Osgood, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE: 9.00, 10.15, 5.00.

MAILS OPEN: 9.15, 2.00, 5.20.

OFFICE HOURS: 8.00 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

POST-OFFICE, NO. ANDOVER DEPOT.

Charles E. Pilling, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE: FOR BOSTON, SOUTH AND WEST, 9.25, 12.00, 3.45, 6.45. FOR EAST, 8.20, 12.45, 4.20.

MAILS OPEN: FROM BOSTON, SOUTH AND WEST, 8.45, 1.00, 4.30. FROM EAST, 9.45, 12.30, 4.00.

OFFICE HOURS: 7.30 A. M. to 8.00 P. M.

The third social assembly of the Eben Sutton S. F. E. Company will be held in Stevens Hall, Thursday evening, January 26.

Mr. Patrick McCarthy, while travelling over his section of the B. and M. R. R. Saturday, discovered a broken rail near Sutton's mill.

When chief of police Harris arrived at the depot, Sunday morning about half past six to get his papers he found one of the heavy baggage trucks placed on the track near the Sutton Street crossing. He promptly removed it.

Mr. E. C. Smith appeared before Judge Poor in Andover, Saturday, and was fined two dollars and costs for illegal fishing and was given one week in which to settle.

The drum corps paraded Saturday evening to remind the citizens of the fair in progress at Merrimack Hall. Several selections were also given in the hall, during the evening.

Colby's orchestra of six musicians has been engaged to furnish music for a course of assemblies to be held in Lawrence, the first of which is to be given January 27.

Mr. Orrin F. Spofford who has been collecting the number of births for 1887, gives the following report: total, 75; males, 36; females, 39. He states that usually the former have been more numerous.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Teachers' Club, the following were selected to prepare papers for the next meeting: Miss Annie G. Card, on educational journals; Miss Bessie M. Shepherd, primary reading; Miss Harriet E. Bartlett, advanced reading. In our report of the last teachers' meeting, mention of Miss Elizabeth A. Kelly's paper on primary drawing was unintentionally omitted.

Owing to the extremely small audience at the Town Hall, Saturday evening, the Variety Troupe did not present their entertainment.

The building of Adams & Davis' ice-house is being pushed rapidly forward. The house is situated at the foot of the Great Pond on the east side of the Salem R. R.

The scholars of the Johnson High School have received complimentary tickets for the opening night of the Skating Rink on the Merrimack at Lawrence.

It is thought that the Citizens' Law and Order League will have considerable influence in local politics this year.

The offices of Judge and Judge Advocate were provided for, and filled at the meeting of the Temperance Society, Monday evening

by Messrs. E. C. Buzzell and James Craig. Messrs. C. W. Moulton, A. V. Chalk and William Morrissey were chosen executive committee. Hereafter all complaints will be investigated and settled by the above officers. Mr. Frank S. Gile was chosen marshal in place of Geo. L. Smith who resigned. It is stated that the "Mock Police Court Trial" was the occasion of considerable merriment. The Superior "Mock Trial" will occur later. It is probable that the Society will present a Dramatic entertainment shortly.

The Catholic Fair which opened Jan. 11 has been the chief attraction lately. The interior of the hall was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting and the tables were nicely arranged. On the Parish table, under the charge of Rev. Father McManus was a cake basket, an elegant table scarf and many other useful articles. Miss Mary Morrissey, Mrs. Mahoney, Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Murphy assisted at this table. Rev. Father Cronley's table was in care of Miss Theresa Conley, Miss Mary E. Kelley and Mrs. Kilburn and among the most noticeable articles were, a patent rocking-chair a china tea-set and a parlor lamp. The Sunday School table under the direction of Miss Hannah Quealy was a very attractive one. Among the presents were, a silk quilt, a finely-dressed doll, a toilet cushion, a hanging lamp and a chest of tea. The following assisted at this table: Misses Lizzie Kelley, Hannah Morrissey, Maggie Murphy, Lizzie Keegan and Delia Danahey.

Miss Louisa A. Prince arrived home Thursday.

The number of persons visiting the Reading Room during Mr. Calvin Sanborn's janitorship were 168 in the evenings, and 75 at the noon hour. Mr. Charles Morton, the present janitor gives the following report of one week: 136 men and 54 boys.

Miss Annie L. Downing is visiting friends in Suffield, Conn.

Mrs. E. G. Manning is the only one who has entered upon her fiftieth year of residence on Elm Street.

A handsome tidy of red velvet worked in chenille is a gift of Miss Elizabeth A. Kelley to the Catholic Fair.

Mr. William Davis, driver of the fire engine horses, had the paths broken out in good season Wednesday morning. Under Mr. Davis's management the horses have earned between \$700 and \$800.

There will be a social gathering for the members of Wauwinet Lodge and their families in the Lodge Room, Tuesday evening January 24.

Mrs. Brown of Lynn, was visiting at Mr. James Saunders' Wednesday.

The list of Jurors has been prepared by the selectmen.

Mr. Oscar Key is employed during the day at 37 Franklin Street Lawrence, in the clothing business. He is at his home, however in the evening.

Rev. Elias Hodge will address the young people next Sunday evening at 6.30 o'clock. Subject, "A noble deed nobly done."

The Ladies' Circle connected with the M. E. church will give a miscellaneous musical and literary entertainment and a supper in their vestry Wednesday evening, Jan. 25. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock. Admission, including supper, 20 cents. It should be liberally patronized.

Mr. George L. Smith started Thursday for Savannah, Georgia, to spend a short time; from here he intends to go to Tampa, Florida, where he will remain during the winter. The journey is to be made by boat from Boston.

The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Sanborn is ill with diphtheria.

Mr. John N. Meserve began gathering his crop of ice from the Shop Pond, Thursday.

There was a meeting of the Citizens' League Tuesday evening.

Mr. James Saunders was drawn to serve as juror for the coming term of the Superior Court, at a meeting of the Selectmen Wednesday afternoon.

The following are the recently elected officers of the M. E. Sunday school: Sup't. A. W. Brainerd; Asst. Sup't. E. S. Edmunds; Secretary, Miss Edith Clark; Treasurer, Miss Mary Stone; Librarian, William Haigh; Asst. Librarian, J. M. Towne.

We hope to hear from the Toboggan Club if it exists.

When the eyes become weak or the lids inflamed and sore, a disordered system or a scrofulous condition of the blood is indicated, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy. It invigorates and vitalizes the blood expels all humors.

BRANCH STORE,

NORTH ANDOVER CENTRE.

RUBBER FOOT WEAR

Complete Assortment.

T. A. HOLT & Co.

CHIPS AND CLIPS.

The seventh son is a doctor, but the seventh sunless Sunday, as last Sunday was, makes one almost feel the need of doctorin'!

Speaking about weather and doctors, that was a most remarkable instance of disregarding one's own interest for the good of others when, during the past week a professional gentleman a little way up street (that portion of Main Street will have to be called Doctors' Row pretty soon) covered the icy sidewalk in front of his premises to prevent any possibility of broken bones!

Speaking of icy sidewalks, two men who were trying to walk on one the other morning reminded each other of the conversation said to have taken place on some other slippery day between some other slipping parties, after this wise: No. 1 to the neighbor just sprawling on the ice: "The wicked stand on slippery places!" No. 2: "Well, you may be able to stand, but I can't!"

Speaking about slippery places, wouldn't it be a very benevolent, and helpful, and in every way proper thing to do, to sprinkle ashes or sawdust or similar material in front of our public buildings in these icy times?

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good"—the Bermudians will believe that, for logs from the great Nova Scotia raft are drifting towards their islands, and some have already landed.

Boys born in Rome on New Year's Day, are, with the consent of their parents, to be called Leo, after the Pope, and to receive a 100 franc deposit in Savings Bank. Even should there be but one January 1st boy, the name and the prize would be won—"numa sed leonem."

The "Soo" train load of Pillsbury flour arrived in Boston, Jan. 12, seven days from Minneapolis. One of the banners on the train bore this strange device, "Minnesota and Dakota raise 100,000,000 bushels wheat annually—come out and see how they do it." Thanks for the invitation, but we prefer not to travel in Minnesota and Dakota at this season of the year.

The chief item of Washington news has been the long-delayed action by the Senate confirming President Cleveland's nominations made at the beginning of the session. Secretary Lamar was confirmed as one of the justices of the U. S. Supreme Court by the narrow vote of 32 to 28. The opposition to him was not at all on account of his politics, but for reasons clearly stated by Senator Hoar, that he had violated his oath of allegiance to the United States; that he was opposed to the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, and would be disqualified to try any case which might come up under those amendments; that his legal experience and training did not fit him for a seat on the supreme bench; and that he had nearly reached the legal age at which justices are retired with a pension. Postmaster General Vilas and Hon. D. M. Dickinson were confirmed without opposition—the former to take Mr. Lamar's place as Secretary of the Interior, and the latter to succeed Mr. Vilas in the Post Office Department.

Next to the prevention of crime, nothing gives more satisfaction to friends of law and order, than the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of crime. Several occasions for such satisfaction have occurred during the past week. A gang of burglars were surprised at their headquarters at the South End, Boston, and captured—six men and two women. Some of the articles found identified the men with recent robberies.

The Lowell detectives have succeeded in tracing and securing two burglars, Graham and Martin, who operated in that city considerably last summer, especially in the line of tailoring establishments. At Pittsfield, Judge Dewey of the Superior Court sentenced Michael O'Connor, a professional bank burglar, who recently escaped from prison and was re-captured, to five years' hard labor on the charge of breaking jail, seven years for being in the possession of burglars' tools, and three years for attempting to burglarize a jewelry store in Great Barrington—fifteen years in all. By the confession of an Arkansas burglar, thirteen of his accomplices in the robber-gang were traced to different states, and simultaneously arrested, and a considerable amount of stolen property found.

J. H. DEAN,
Clothier and Gent's Furnisher.

Cutting, Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing Done at Short Notice.

31 MAIN ST., ANDOVER, MASS.



BANJOS, GUITARS,
VIOLINS, STRINGS,
TOYS, DOLLS, ETC.

All kinds of Holiday Goods at
DYER'S,
337 ESSEX ST., LAWRENCE

WHITING,
THE
JEWELLER.

New Year's Resolutions!

Why don't you have them printed in a little book? This and all kinds of printing for business men, pleasure seekers or any other class of people done at
"TOWNSMAN" OFFICE.

Engraving on Metal Made Easy!

Perfect Guide! Everything Furnished! Send two 2c. stamps for particulars and Samples of Engraving.
P. O. Box, 859, Middletown, Conn.

All Kinds of Rubber Foot Wear at

BROWN'S

The Empress High Arctic are the Best

OVERSHOES

Made for Ladies' Wear.

Swift's Building, Main Street.
ANDOVER.

A. J. WEBSTER,
FINEST BRANDS

Tobacco and Cigars, Fruit and Confectionery.

Corner Tewksbury and Andover Sts.
BALLARDVALE.

GEORGE S. COLE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Attends to all details connected with Real and Personal Property.
Deputy Sheriff for Essex County.
MAPLE AVENUE, ANDOVER.

Andover Savings Bank.

At a meeting of the Members of the Andover Savings Bank, held January 2, 1888, the following named gentlemen were chosen and have been qualified as Trustees:

MOSES FOSTER, JOSEPH A. SMART,
MOSES T. STEVENS, J. TYLER KIMBALL,
JOHN L. SMITH, JAMES T. JOHNSON,
EDWARD TAYLOR, CHAS. O. CUMMINGS,
M. C. ANDREWS, PETER D. SMITH,
JOHN CORNELL, JOHN H. PRATT,
HORACE H. TYRE.

At a meeting of the Trustees, succeeding the meeting of the members the following named persons were chosen investing Committee:

MOSES FOSTER, JOHN CORNELL,
J. TYLER KIMBALL,
JOHN F. KIMBALL, CLERK.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators of the estate of Ann E. Higgins, late of Andover in the county of Essex, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

Mary W. Dickinson, Worcester, Adms.
Hannah Whittier, Andover, Adms.
Andover, Jan. 11, 1888.

BOSTON EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

—THE HELP QUESTION SETTLED.—
Families wanting servants in any department of domestic service will find a good selection at this office. References permitted to Mrs. Wm. Marland, and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, Andover.

T. J. CUMMINGS,
No. 1 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ANDOVER.

Good Head Lettuce can be had at a reasonable price at Green House, Central Street,
HENRY NICE.

Lowest Prices

EVER QUOTED IN ANDOVER FOR

PAPER
BY THE POUND.

JOHN N. COLE,
STATIONER.

Successor to W. F. Draper.

POETRY.

Four.

The old folks are sitting alone to-night,
And thinking of long ago,
While the ruddy rays of the bright fire-light
Fall over their locks of snow;
Alone,—and yet clustered about them there,
Four dear-loved faces they see,
And four sweet voices are rising the prayer
They learned at their mother's knee.

The youngest, wee Florence, with eyes of blue,
And tresses of shining gold,
Was the first of the group to pass from view
With the boatman pale and cold;
But safe in the arms of their risen Lord,
They know she rests to-day;
While their hearts are resting on His sure word
And all tears are wiped away.

The eldest and fairest of that fair band,
In his country's hour of woe,
Fighting he fell in the sunny South-land,
Under the feet of the foe;
They know not the place where his body lies,
But they know, one day, in Heaven,
They shall find their Roy, with his love-lit eyes,
And peace to their souls is given.

The second to gladden their hearts and home,
Bright-eyed and fun-loving Fred,
He sleeps to-night where the dark billows foam
And break o'er his lowly bed;
"As near to Heaven on the sea as on shore,"
Were the parting words he said,
And they know they shall meet their boy once
more,

When the sea gives up its dead.
But what of their darling—their dark-eyed Will,
Mother's pet and father's pride?
In a foreign land he is living still,
But far better had he died
Ere he hushed the voice of conscience within
And sullied his once fair name,
Till his soul was steeped in the dregs of sin,
And he fled to hide his shame.

Their locks have grown white and their eyes
grown dim,
And tears have furrowed their cheeks,
Weeping and watching and waiting for him.—
Hark! the aged father speaks;
"In that glorious home beyond the skies,
We shall find them all one day
But Will,—oh! for Will," and the good man
sighs,
"Dear wife, let us kneel and pray."
—*Mary Maurice in Massachusetts Ploughman.*

SELECTIONS.

How John and Daisy Paid the Debts.

John Ramsay was working on his farm, his loose dress displaying to advantage the tall, muscular figure, and a broad, straw hat shaded a handsome face. The hands that guided the plow were strong, but whiter and more delicate than such pursuits usually allow. Daisy Hale sat watching him. Her dress was print, but made with flounces and ruffles. Her short, golden hair was curled into a fringe over her forehead, and gathered in long curls into a comb behind, above which was a very jaunty hat, covered with puffs of white muslin and bows of blue ribbon. Presently the farmer drew near her, stopping his horses while he leaned indolently against the plow.

"You look deliciously cool under this great tree," he said. "And—hem!—very much dressed for nine o'clock in the morning!"

"In a five-cent calico?" she said contemptuously. "When are you coming in?"

"At noon, to dinner."

"It's too absurd," she broke out, angry tears in her eyes, "for you to be doing the work of a laboring man! I thought when you came home from college you would do something besides work on a farm."

"And let the farm go to ruin. That would be a poor way to pay my debts."

"Your debts?" she said, looking astonished. "Do you owe debts?"

"Certainly! You and I are both very heavily in debt, Daisy. I think when Aunt Mary took us in, poor little orphans, I her nephew, you her second cousin—"

"Third cousin," she interrupted, "since you are so particular! I know what you mean, but I am very sure that Aunt Mary never intended us to drudge on the horrid old farm!"

"Do you know that all the money she saved in a life of hard work was spent upon our education? and she has nothing now but the farm? Are you blind that you cannot see how the four years she has been alone here have aged her? While we were living at ease at college and school, she has toiled for us until she is wearied out."

"But you could send her money, if you were in the city in some gentlemanly occupation."

"Perhaps so, ten or twelve years from now. Today I propose to work this farm

and see how many bushels of corn I can raise on it."

"He might as well have said what he meant," she thought, springing down and starting for the house. "He thinks that I ought to cook, and wash, and make butter, and work like a servant girl, when I have studied so hard and tried to make myself a lady, that he might not be ashamed of me."

And yet in her heart, she knew that he was ashamed of her, and that she deserved it. She was not at all heartless, though there had grown a thick crust of both over her better nature. Her ideas of ladies and gentlemen depended largely upon clothing and pursuit, and she had not yet quite realized how much more nearly John's standard reached the desired point than her own. As she drew near the house the sting of John's words penetrated more and more through the crust she had drawn over her heart, until a fresh stab met her at the door. Looking in at the open door she saw a white head bowed in weeping, a slight figure shaken by sobs. Quickly she was on her knees beside the low chair, her arms around the weeping woman.

"O, Aunt Mary, what is it? Oh, please don't cry so? Oh, what has happened?"

"Why, Daisy dear," through sobs that would not be checked at a moment's notice—"don't mind me. I'm only tired, dearie—only tired."

"Tired! At seventy, housework does become a weariness! She was very tired, this patient old woman, who had given her life's work for others; first for her parents; then for an invalid brother; lastly, for the orphan children; with other innumerable acts of neighborly kindness. It was new to her to be caressed, to have tender hands lead her to her room, and loosen her dress, a tender voice coax her to lie down.

"Now I will darken the window," said Daisy, "and you are to rest. Sleep, if you can, until dinner time."

"But, Daisy, you cannot make the dinner."

"I will try," was the quick reply; and Aunt Mary submitted. Washing the potatoes, shelling peas, frying ham, making coffee, allowed thought to be busy, and Daisy sighingly put away some of her day-dreams over her homely tasks.

"I cannot be a lady," she thought, "and John won't be a gentleman, but I will try to pay my share of the debts."

She had taken off her flounces and hat, and put on a plain dress and large check apron and was astonished to find herself happier than she had been since she returned home. When John came to dinner he was astonished to find Aunt Mary "quite dressed up," as she blushing said, in a clean print dress and white apron, her dear old face showing no signs of heat or weariness, while Daisy with added bloom and bare white arms, was carrying in the dinner.

"The new girl, at your service," she said saucily, as she pulled down her sleeves. "Dinner is ready, sir."

But her lips quivered as he bent over and whispered, "God bless you, dear! Forgive me if I was too hasty this morning."

Dinner over, John returned to his plowing, and Aunt Mary, firmly refusing to sit in idleness, was allowed to wash cups and saucers while Daisy made short work of pots and pans. John said but little as the days wore on and still found Daisy at her post. And the young girl herself was surprised to find how much she enjoyed the life that had seemed to her a mere drudgery. With younger hands to carry on the domestic affairs, they ceased to engross every hour of the day, and John encouraged Daisy in making use of the stiff shut-up parlor as a daily sitting room. A pair of muslin curtains at each window were skilfully draped to keep out the flies, the centre table resigned its gay vase of stiff artificial flowers and stand of wax fruit to make room for dainty work baskets and the periodicals. Over the shiny horse-hair sofa and chairs, pretty bits of embroidery were draped, and fresh flowers were supplied each day. And John, bringing to his task the same will and brains that had carried him through college, was inaugurating a new order of affairs on the farm and made work pay well.

Once more came a July day, when Daisy sat in the fields, and John stood leaning against the fence beside her.

Four years of earnest, loving work had left traces upon both young faces, ennobling them, and yet leaving to them all the glad content that rewards well-doing. Many hours of self-denial both had met bravely; many deprivations both had borne well. Daisy wore a black dress, and upon the hat on John was a band of crape, but through a sadness in their voices there yet rang a tone of happiness.

"You love me, Daisy?" John had said to her.

"When have I not loved you?" she answered.

"And you will be my wife? Darling, I have long loved you, but after Aunt Mary was struck down with paralysis—I would not ask you to take my new duties. Now she needs you no longer, and you shall leave the farm whenever you wish."

"Leave the farm! Oh, John, must we leave it? I thought it was yours now."

"So it is."

"And you have made it so beautiful, as well as profitable! Oh, John, why must we leave it?"

"Only because I thought it was your wish."

"It would break my heart to go away—I love my home."

And John wondered if any city could produce a sweeter, daintier lady than she.—*New England Farmer.*

What the Children Say.

A lady asked one of the children in her Sunday school class, "What was the sin of the Pharisees?" "Eating camels, Ma'am," was the reply. The little girl had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels." "In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" questioned a teacher of the stolid-looking boy at the foot of the class.

"Dead," was the quiet response. "What is the outward and visible sign in baptism?" asked a lady of her Sunday school class. There was silence for some seconds, and then a girl broke in triumphantly with "The baby, please, Ma'am."

"Do you know, mamma, I don't believe Solomon was so rich after all?" observed a sharp boy to his mother, who prided herself on her orthodoxy. "My child," she exclaimed in pious horror, "what does the Bible say?" "That's just it," he answered. "It says that 'Solomon slept with his fathers.' Now, surely, if he had been rich he'd have had a bed to himself."

A teacher, in trying to explain to her scholars the meaning of repentance, used this illustration: "Suppose a bad boy were to steal an orange, and his good mother should catch him with it, and take him by the hand gently and tell him how wicked it is, and how very, very grieved she was; don't you think, now, that the little boy ought to feel sorry?" One of the scholars eagerly replied: "Yes, Mum." "And why, Marmaduke?" "Cause," "Because why, Marmaduke?" "Because he had 'nt et the orange befo' his ma catch him and tuck it away from him!"—*Chambers' Journal.*

One day I sat in a car seat, on the Saugus branch of the Eastern road, behind a pale, care-worn lady, who was taking a little boy from Boston to Malden. As the boy was of a very inquiring mind, and everything seemed to attract his attention, I could not help listening to some of his questions.

"What is that, Auntie?" he commenced, pointing to stack of hay on the marsh.

"Oh, that is hay, dear," answered the care-worn lady.

"What is hay, auntie?"

"Why, hay is hay, dear."

"But what is hay made of?"

"Why, hay is made of grass."

"Who makes the grass?"

"God makes it, dear."

"Does He make it in the daytime or night?"

"In both, dear."

"And Sundays?"

"Yes; all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make grass on Sundays, auntie?"

"Oh, I don't know. I'd keep still, Willie; that's a dear."

A short silence, when Willie broke out: "Bennie says oxen is owls. Auntie, is they?"

"Oh, perhaps so."

"I think whales can lay eggs; don't you, auntie?"

"Oh, yes;—I suppose so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on his nest?"

"Oh, I suppose so."

"Where?"

"I mean no. Willie, you must be quiet. I am getting crazy."

"What makes you crazy, auntie?"

"Oh, dear, you ask so many questions."

"Did you ever see a little fly eat sugar?"

"Yes, dear."

"Where?"

"Willie, sit down on that seat and be still, or I will shake you. Now, not another word."

And the lady pointed her finger at the little boy, as if she were going to stick it through him.

"There are eight million little boys like Willie in the United States, and half as many in England."—*Boston Record.*

A small boy down in Maine had been singing a quartette with his father.

"Pa," he asked, "what part do you sing?"

"Tenor, my son," replied the father.

"You sing tenor," continued the small boy, who was just in the age when one learns to count, "and does mamma sing eight-oh?"

The other is a little miss in a musical family in a South Shore town.

"Do you sing, dear?" a caller asked her.

"Oh, yes, I sing," was the answer, "and sister Annie sings, and we all sing."

"What part do you sing?" went on the lady, delighted to have hit upon a subject on which to talk with the child.

"Oh," responded the little one with great gravity, "Annie sings alto and I sing sopranos."—*Boston Courier.*

A little 5-year old who had been to Sunday-school for the first time came home puffed up with importance over what he had learned. "Mamma," said he, "do you know about Lot's wife?" "A little," she said, "but tell me what you know."

So the little fellow told his story very earnestly, becoming positively dramatic when he reached the climax, and said: "And the angel of Lord said unto Lot's wife, skate for your life, and don't you look back; but she did look back and turned a somersault."—*Harpur's Bazar.*

BOOKS AND READING.

New Books added to the Memorial Hall Library.

Lothrop, Harriet M. (Margaret Sidney.) Dilly and the Captain.	845 18
McCarthy, Justin, and Peard, Mrs. Campbell. "The Right Honorable."	748 26
Magruder, Julia. A magnificent Plebian.	743 21
Marshall, Emma. Daphne's decision, or, which shall it be?	845 16
"—The story of John Marbeck.	845 15
Maspero, G. Egyptian Archaeology.	412 24
Mitchel, F. A. Ormsby Mack-night Mitchel; Astrologer and General.	1252 8
Morris, Charles, compiler. Half-hours with the best American Authors. 6 v.	1252 4-7
Moncrief, Robert H. (Ascott R. Hope.) Youngster's yarns: Murfree, Mary N. (Charles E. Craddock.) The story of Keddon Bluffs.	854 21
Noel, Lady Augusta. Hithersea Mere.	743 23
O'Mera, Kathleen. Narka the Nihilist.	861 4
Paton, William A. Down the Islands: a voyage to the Caribbees.	856 23
Payn, James. A Prince of the Blood.	1212 11
Peard, Frances M. Prentice Hugh.	857 20
Porter Noah. Fifteen years in the Chapel of Yale College.	748 25
Porter, Rose. A Modern St. Christopher; or, the Brothers.	1265 1
Reed, Sir Edward J., and Simpson, Edward. Modern Ships of War.	861 5
Ridpath, John C. Cyclopaedia of Universal history. 3 v.	1451 2
	471 19-21

Roesmer, Jean. Origins of the English People and of the English Language.

1222 10

Saintsbury, George. A history of Elizabethan literature.

1235 6

Shearman, Montague. Athletics and Foot-ball.

1452 1

Spyri, Johanna. Gräti's Children.

845 19

Stevenson, Robert L. Memories and Portraits.

1236 3

Taylor, V. Ashworth. The City of Sarra.

842 27

Thoreau, Henry D. Winter: from [his] journal. Edited by H. G. O. Blake.

1236 4

Upton, George P. The standard Cantatas: their stories, their music, and their composers.

478 4

Watson, B. A. The Sportsman's paradise; or the Lake lands of Canada.

1211 17

Wells, Kate Gannett. Miss Curtis.

861 6

Woolley, Celia P. Love and Theology.

861 7

BALLARD HOLT, LIBRARIAN.

Wide Awake for January justifies its name, for all its articles, from the poetry about "The Organ Man, (and his 'live monkey') at the beginning to A Home-made Jig-saw at the close, are likely to keep any young reader's eyes wide open. We have been particularly interested in The Foster-children of Washington, with its pictures, and with The Cruise of a Coverit which is really a story of Admiral Farragut and his flagship, written by Jessie Benton Fremont. Then there are stories about My Friends the Dogs, about Cat Isabel, about Those Cousins of Mabel's, and—so forth. It is young people's fault nowadays if they do not know almost every thing, when it is brought to them in such an interesting style as in this magazine. [D. Lothrop Company, Boston: \$2.40 a year.]

Our Little Men and Women, published by the same house at \$1.00 a year hits a younger set of readers, and hits them in a jolly way. It is a holiday number for January.

Here too comes *Pansy* for January as bright and fresh as the flower itself. We do not well see how a more pleasant and useful amount of reading could be gotten for one dollar than is put into this little monthly edited by Mrs. Pansy Alden. Like all of the Lothrop Company publications there is nothing in it which the most careful parent would wish left out.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

The Churches.

Professor John Phelps Taylor, preached at the South church Sabbath morning upon Egyptology as an ally of Christianity. The pastor's discourse in the evening was from Matt. 6:33. Mr. Bradley's two sermons were from John 2:5 and Rom. 2:4. Prof. Hincks preached at the Free church from Job 26:14.

Rev. H. R. Wilbur preached at the Baptist church on Divine Sovereignty in the permission of evil (Isa. 55:8, 9). The theme of the Sunday School concert in the evening was the star, the cross, and the crown, and was represented by emblems addressed to the eyes as well as by appropriate readings and recitations.

Prof. Moore's sermon at the Seminary chapel was from Isa. 49:6—the debt which Christianity owes to the Old Testament for that large part of our faith which is the outgrowth of the history and religion of Israel. The key-word of his afternoon address was Competition. At the West church, Pastor Greene's text was Matt. 6:33—the first aim of life.

Prof. Churchill preached on Sunday at the Broadway church, Norwich, Ct. Prof. Gulliver at Lawrence, and Prof. Tucker at the Kirk St. church, Lowell.

Of Seminary students who supplied pulpits, L. D. Bliss was at the Whitefield church, Newburyport; E. H. Chandler at Woodstock, Ct.; T. M. Edwards at Brentwood, N. H.; H. K. Santikian at Bedford, N. H.; A. D. Smith at Merrimack, N. H.; G. F. Kennigott at Andover, N. H.; D. T. Torrey at the Harvard church, Dorchester; D. B. Pratt at Shirley, and W. Slade at Wenham.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

The Prohibition Question.

BY REV. WM. J. TUCKER, D.D., ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The January number of the *Andover Review* contains two articles on Prohibition, one entitled the Mistake of Prohibition, the other, Prohibition in the light of New Issues, by Professor Tucker. From the latter we extract as follows:

The question which is now confronting the moral sentiment of the nation [is]: What shall be done with the power which is cultivating the making of drunkards as an organized industry? This power is the capital which is invested in the breweries, distilleries, and wholesale liquor trade of the country. The capital is already immense, and as it increases upon itself must find new employment. Working as an industry, it follows the common laws of trade in extending its business. It pushes into every village and hamlet in search, not of unoccupied territory, but of territory which may be cultivated for greater returns. Its market is the depraved appetite of a community. That must be developed, stimulated, and in every way increased. Hence its agents are trained in the arts of seduction. Their livelihood is made dependent upon their success in winning recruits to the ranks which they are themselves depleting by the skill and industry with which they ply their trade. The saloon is located and furnished according to the patronage sought, and such appliances are introduced for enhancing its ordinary temptations as may be necessary to secure and maintain its powers.

The contention then for the suppression of drunkenness is no longer a contention with the ordinary appetite for alcoholic drink, but a contention with a vast and systematized power of money, which is working by all the laws and arts of trade to increase its market, to develop, that is, this appetite to an extent proportionate to its greed. Nor is this all, or even the worst. If the liquor interest is to maintain itself according to the natural demands of an industry or a trade, it must make itself a corrupting and demoralizing force in society at large. It must enter politics, and make itself felt in the party conventions, in the caucus, and at the polls. It was no longer a surprise to the temperance people of a New England city that the vote of the city was suddenly changed from prohibition to license, when it was known that the Liquor Dealers' Association had \$20,000 of its election fund unexpended at the close of the election. Every local election, in which the temperance question is involved, is exposed to the corruption fund of the vast system of the liquor organizations. The power of these organizations is seen in every election of town, city, or state. It is their object to make themselves feared. They cannot afford to lose control at any point where they have gained a hold upon a political party. It may be as necessary for them to dictate the nomination of a member of the school board of a city as to make up the ticket for aldermen and councilmen. Why should not they not work politically? If they represent a legitimate industry or trade, they have the right to work for its protection, and protection means, here as elsewhere, growth and enlargement, the right to the market.

To meet the issues thus presented the license system is powerless. In whatever way it may be managed it reacts to the advantage of the liquor interest. Put the license at the highest possible figure, and you simply augment the power of the great capitalists. What matters it to them whether the "industry" is distributed through small or large agencies provided it has access to the public market. One saloon under a \$10,000 license may be as profitable as ten saloons under a license of \$1,000 each. The county which exists between the greater establishments, a county which put to shame the religious denominations in their struggles for the occupancy of new fields, reduces the loss from competition to its lowest limits. If a particular house occupies a field, it is allowed to hold it alone unless there is room for others. This monopoly of a given territory allows the firm which has it to carry the heaviest license which may be imposed. It is impossible to see how a license could be laid upon the liquor trade which could make it unprofitable, so well

is the system organized, so thoroughly are the rights of competing firms respected. The liquor interest is one from Maine to Oregon. The brewer and the distiller and the wholesale dealer have no contentions or competitions which cannot be laid aside at the first suggestion of danger to the business. The retail dealer is simply the agent of the capitalist. It is the capitalist who owns the stock, rents the building, and directs the trade. How can license touch him in the aggregate of his business? The present rallying cry of temperance men of every order is, "The saloon must go."

I cannot understand how this is to be brought about except under prohibition. The number of saloons may be reduced, and their charter somewhat changed by restrictive and regulative legislation, but the saloon still remains, an active and industrious means of the aggrandizement of the liquor interest in wealth and power. Restrictive legislation is continually neutralized by the invention or boldness of the liquor capitalists and their agents. Probably the most restrictive act is that known as the civil damage act passed by the legislature of New York, which makes property owners liable for damages for crimes which can be traced to the saloon on their premises. The Liquor Dealers' Association of New York city is striving to have that act so amended that the whole responsibility may be thrown upon the dealer, so that the rental of buildings for the sale of liquor may be made easy. If this plan should fail, the willingness to assume the risks involved in the sale of liquor shows that capital would speedily build its own buildings. It is not at all improbable that we may yet see structures in our cities erected by brewers and distillers which will rival those erected by the life insurance companies.

The fact of the aggressive, inventive, and corrupting power of the capital invested in the manufacture and sale of beer and liquor is evident to the most unthinking of citizens. The presence of the saloon is becoming intolerable, not simply because it is a public temptation, but because it is a public menace. It is everywhere recognized as the sign of a financial and political power which knows but one end, allows no divisions, and scruples at no means for the accomplishment of its purpose. And it is seen that the alternative is growing stringent—this power must be recognized as a legitimate factor in industrial and political life by virtue of its standing as an industry entitled to protection, or it must be met in open warfare which asks and accepts no terms. Politicians concede that parties can no longer play fast and loose with the problem. Public sentiment is already so far advanced that it will not tolerate trifling or inconsistent action. Prohibition has forced its way as a principal and a method where it is not accepted in its political aspirations. For it is seen that this alone means war and that war alone meets the new issues which the liquor power has so ruthlessly and defiantly raised in organizing an industry which measures its profits by the public loss, and in establishing itself as a corrupting influence in municipal and national politics.

I anticipate a rapid growth in public sentiment towards prohibition. It may be impossible to suppress a social evil, but when that evil is intensified and developed to the point of public danger to satisfy the greed of capital, the conditions are changed. It was the aggressiveness of the slave power which brought about its downfall. Slavery as a social evil might have existed until now had not its supporters been intent upon political aggrandizement. It is the aggressiveness of the liquor power which now challenges the moral sentiment of the nation, and invites a conflict which may bring about its downfall. When a class in society organizes itself against the public good, the principle of unanimity in the enforcement of law must be waived to the extent in which the dangerous class, with its adherents, constitutes a minority. The principle which then takes precedence is that of the supremacy of the State represented in the patriotism, the conscience, and the aroused will of the majority.

Above all, avoid the drinking saloon—make that a peremptory rule. Aid every effort and unite in every good endeavor to abate the evil of intemperance.—Dr. James Freeman Clarke.

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BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 acc. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.50 acc. ar. 8.23; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.24; 10.25 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.44; 12.02 acc. ar. 12.53; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.00; 2.30 acc. ar. 3.42; 3.20 ex. ar. 4.05; 4.02 acc. ar. 5.00; 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 acc. ar. 7.31; 7.00 acc. ar. 7.53; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 acc. ar. 9.00. P. M. 5.00 acc. ar. 6.14; 6.01 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.00 acc. ar. 8.05.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.46 arrive in Lowell 8.32; 8.33 ar. 9.00; 9.51 ar. 10.35; 10.35 ar. 11.00; 11.10 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.26 ar. 1.03; 1.35 ar. 2.35; 2.44 ar. 3.12; 3.18 ar. 3.45; 4.25 ar. 5.05; 5.50 ar. 6.15; 7.12 ar. 7.42; 9.39 ar. 10.10. SUNDAY: A. M. 7.49 ar. 8.13; 8.53 ar. 9.18. P. M. 12.20 ar. 12.50; 4.32 ar. 5.00; 5.53 ar. 6.25; 7.51 ar. 8.20.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.10 ar. in Andover 7.32; 7.35 ar. 8.23; 8.25 ar. 9.00; 11.00 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.15 ar. 12.44; 1.00 ar. 1.23; 3.00 ar. 3.42; 3.40 ar. 4.05; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.20 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.49 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.05.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 7.52, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.44, 1.23, 3.00, 3.42, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.51, 7.53. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.05.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.35, 9.40, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.15, 12.17, 1.10, 2.00, 2.35, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.02, 7.05, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.40, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.37, 7.44.

*From South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.32, arrive in Salem 8.40. P. M. 12.53 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.43; 11.32 ar. 1.35. P. M. 4.43 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.12. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 1.55 ar. 3.00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H. 7.32 N. 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.53 N. 1.23, 3.42 N. 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 N. 7.53 H. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.05 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 12.44, 3.00, 5.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

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Oats, per bag,	95 c. to 1.00 c.
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	\$1.20 to \$1.25
Tea,	25 c. to 30 c.
Coffee,	25 c. to 35 c.
Sugar, gran.	71-2 c. to 8 c.
" brown,	1-2 c. to 7 c.
Butter,	22 c. to 32 c.
Cheese,	16 c. to 17 c.
Eggs,	30 c. to 36 c.
Lard,	9 c. to 10 c.
Potatoes, per bu.	to \$1.50
Onions, " peck,	40 c.
Beans, " "	60 c. to 75 c.
Cranberries, per bu.	\$2.50 to \$3.20
Apples, per bbl.	\$1.50 to 2.50
" Ham, per lb.	12 c. to 13 c.
Pork, round,	12 c.
" salt,	74 c.
Beef, roast,	10 c. to 28 c.
" steak,	15 c. to 28 c.
Mutton, "	10 c. to 20 c.
Lamb roast,	10 c. to 20 c.
" chops,	15 c. to 25 c.
Veal,	10 c. to 20 c.
Sausages,	14 c.
Chickens,	20 c. to 22 c.
Fowls,	14 c.
Turkeys,	17 c. to 20 c.
Codfish,	5 c. to 10 c.
" dry,	7 c. to 11 c.
Snelts,	10 to 15 c.
Halibut,	16 c. to 25 c.
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Clams, per qt.	25 c.
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Atchafon,	98 5-8	95 1-2	94 1-4	94 3-8
Atlantic & Pacific,	10 1-4	10 1-2	10 1-4	10 3-8
C. B. and Q.,	128	129	128 1-4	128 3-4
Central of Mass.,			21 1-2	21 3-4
Central of Mass. (pref.),			42	43 1-2
Mexican Central,			14 1-2	14 3-4
Mexican 4 per cent Bonds,			66	66 3-8
New York and New England,			37	37 1-8
Union Pacific,			56 5-8	56 3-4
Wisconsin Central,			17 3-4	
Calumet and Hecla,			209	210
Kearsarge,			63 3-8	63 1-2
Oscoda,			22 1-2	23
Tamarack,	125	142	135	
Water Power,	8	8 1-4	8	8 1-8
Frenchman's Bay,	9 1-8	9 3-4	9 1-4	9 3-8
San Diego,	48 1-4	52 1-4	48 1-4	48 3-4
West End,	23 3-4	24 1-2	23 3-4	23 7-8
Bell Telephone,	212	220	212	215
Pullman Pk. Car.,	141	141		

A gallant and honored soldier, Gen. A. B. Underwood, died in Boston on the 14th, in his sixtieth year. He was a native of Milford, son of an old brigadier general of militia, a graduate of Brown University, and a rising lawyer in Newton when the war broke out. He was first a captain in the second regiment, then colonel of the 33rd, commanding that regiment in the battle of Gettysburg. In the "battle above the clouds" at Lookout mountain, he was terribly wounded, his bravery there winning him promotion to the rank of brigadier general, which in 1865 was changed to brevet major general. He had been surveyor of the port of Boston for twenty-one years up to 1886.

ANDOVER NEWS.

The next meeting of the Merrimack Valley Congregational Club will be held in Haverhill, Feb. 13.

Rev. Frederick Palmer, who is called to the rectorship of Christ church, is a son of the late Dea. Jacob Palmer of Boston, and studied in Andover, both in the Academy and in the Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1872. He was pastor in Revere from 1874 to 1878 and afterward assistant minister in Boston, and rector at Lonsdale, R. I. and Jenkintown, Pa., his present home.

Mr. William Poor the wagon builder, has been confined to his house for the past week with a severe cold. Mr. Jonathan Poor has been laid up with a similar trouble.

Mr. Burt Buxton, formerly in the employ of E. Pike, is to start a soap peddler's team in town.

Mrs. M. I. Derome, Deputy Leader of the Home Circle, and staff, of Lawrence installed the officers of the Andover council at G. A. R. Hall last Monday evening.

We are assured of some good ice this year, if that which Mr. Holt has teamed through town the past week, is a fair sample.

Special Notices.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the house of Mrs. James B. Smith, Main St., this (Friday) afternoon Jan. 20, at 4 o'clock.

The monthly gospel temperance prayer meeting will be held in the lower Town Hall, Sunday afternoon, at 3.30 o'clock.

Meeting at lower Town Hall, Monday evening, 7.30 o'clock, in the interest of the Evening Drawing School.

Farmers' Institute of Essex Agricultural Society at Memorial Hall, Methuen, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 9.30 A. M. Discussions: A. M. The improvement of waste lands, opened by Jas. C. Poor, of North Andover; P. M. Little Neglects, opened by Geo. M. Whitaker, Editor of N. E. Farmer.

Readings by Mrs. Emerson and Messrs. J. T. Heyes and Thomas David in the Osgood school-house, on Tuesday evening Jan. 24, commencing at 7.45 o'clock. Admission 25 cts; children under 12, 15 cts.

Thursday, Jan. 26, being the Day of Prayer for Colleges, Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston will address the students of Abbot Academy at 11 A. M., and the usual meeting for all the institutions be held in the Seminary chapel in the afternoon at 3 P. M. Dr. Pentecost has been invited to speak at that meeting.

An apron sale will be held at the South church vestry on Thursday evening, Jan. 26. Among other attractions will be an *old fashioned supper*. Admission free, supper 25 cts.

The first annual supper, concert and ball, in celebration of the birth of Robert Burns, will be given by the Andover Burns Club, in the lower Town Hall Friday evening next, Jan. 27.

Advertised Letters, Jan. 16, 1888.

Persons calling will please give the date of this list.

Abbot, Wm. B.	Mathews, A. T.
Abbot, Wm. K.	McCarthy, Jas. (2)
Adams, Alfred	McCrossett, Kate
Barrett, R.	Messer, Wm. H.
Buckley, Betty	Messer, Bill
Buckley, D. J. (3)	Morse, Mike
Balcum, S.	Noyes, H. A.
Butterfield, H. M.	O'Connor, M. J.
Carroll, Pat	O'Neil, John
Chandos, Mrs. Wm.	Park, Chas. E.
Clark, Justin	Pasho, Elisha
Craik, Jas.	Roland, Wm.
Crowley, Jas.	Russell, Abiel
Crowley, Con	Symonds, Henry
Curion, G. C.	Shannon, Maria
Cunningham, D.	Shaw, Benj.
Daly, Dan	Shay, Mary
Donovan, Dennis	Shay, Pat (2)
Donovan, Jas.	Shelan, Dan.
Dow, Geo.	Simont, M.
Driscoll, Mary	Smith, C. C.
Frye, Wm.	Smith, E. P.
Gleason, J. C.	Standing, Jas.
Hardy, Geo. A.	Stevens, H. C.
Harrington, Geo.	Sullivan, John
Hyatt, Mrs.	Stott, Jennie
Kimball, John R.	Sullivan, J. C.
Leary, Mary	Sullivan, Pat
Luscomb, A. M.	

WILLIAM G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

BIRTHS.

In Andover, Jan. 11, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Wood.

In Ballardvale, Jan. 12, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Noessel.

In Andover, Jan. 12, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Jackson.

In Andover, Jan. 15, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. David Lindsay.

In Andover, Jan. 15, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Muse.

In Wilmington, Jan. 16, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stickney.

In North Andover, Jan. 17, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Woodhouse.

DEATHS.

In Andover, Jan. 14, Miss Katherine A. Dennison, aged 36.

In Andover, Jan. 16, Mr. John O'Regan, aged 67.

In Andover, Jan. 17, Mrs. Lucretia (Ward), widow of Mr. Warren Richardson, aged 80.

Probate Court.

SALEM, Jan. 16. Administrations granted: Michael F. Conlon of North Andover, Newton P. Frye, Adm. Ebenezer Stevens of North Andover, John Stevens, Adm. Mary H. Eames of Andover, Mary C. Eames of Lynn, Adm.

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Maine Railroad.